Equalizing Educational Opportunities for Students and Taxpayer Effort

"All children of the state are entitled to reasonably equal educational opportunities regardless of their place of residence in the state and of the economic situation of their respective school districts or other agencies"

Utah Code Section 53A-17a-102

Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel May 19, 2010



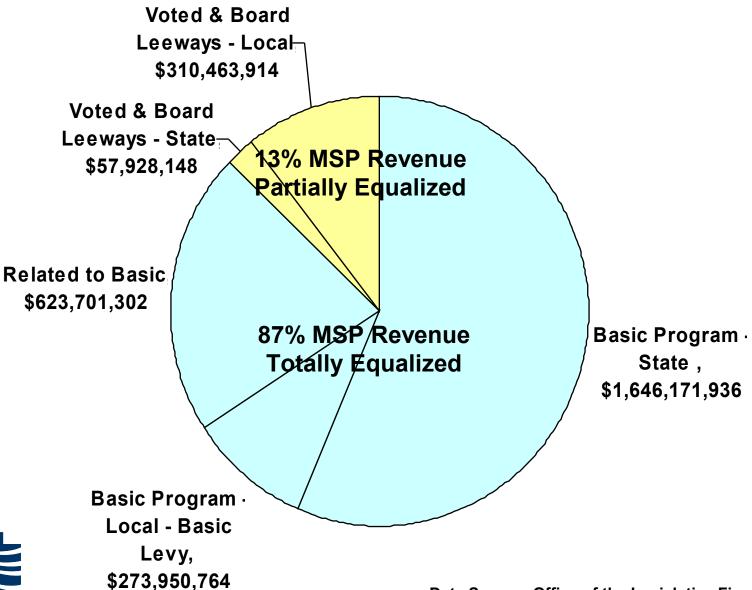
Equalization Questions

- How, and to what extent, does Utah's school finance system equalize educational opportunities and taxpayer effort?
- Can equalization be enhanced under the existing school finance system and, if so, how?
- How can the school finance system be modified to enhance equalization?



Minimum School Program Revenue

FY 2011 = \$2,912,216,064





Data Source: Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst

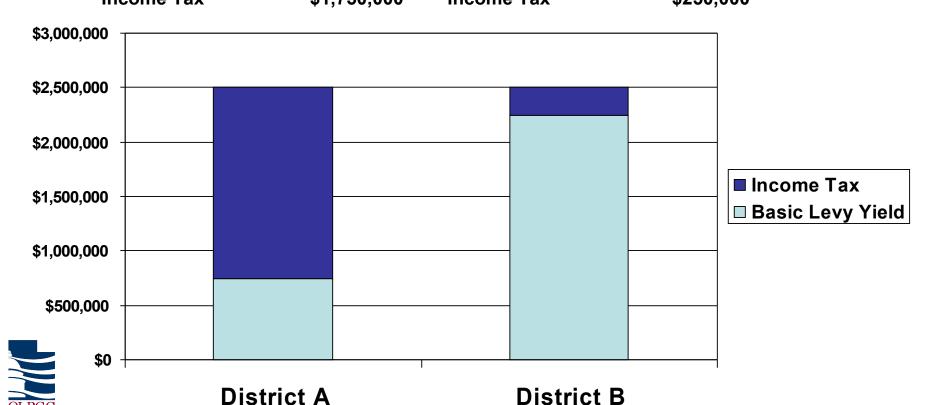
Basic Program Allocation

- Basic Program revenues are allocated to school districts and charter schools based on the number of Weighted Pupil Units (WPUs) assigned.
- WPUs are assigned for:
 - number of students in kindergarten and grades 1 12
 - number of students in special education programs
 - school district administrative costs and rural schools
 - experience and educational level of professional staff
 - career and technical education programs
 - class size reduction
- Legislature sets value of WPU each year \$2,577 for FY 2009, FY 2010, and FY2011



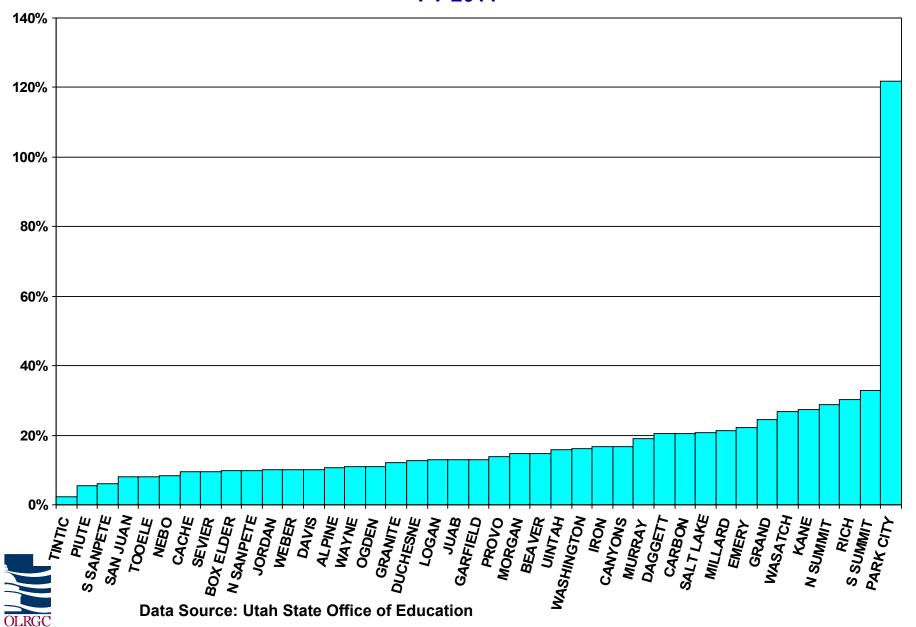
Basic Program – Two Hypothetical Districts

Value of WPU	\$2,500	Value of WPU	\$2,500
WPUs	1,000	WPUs	1,000
Basic Program Cost	\$2,500,000	Basic Program Cost	\$2,500,000
Net Taxable Value	\$500,000,000	Net Taxable Value \$1	,500,000,000
Basic Rate	.001500	Basic Rate	.001500
Basic Levy Yield	\$750,000	Basic Levy Yield	\$2,250,000
Income Tax	\$1,750,000	Income Tax	\$250,000

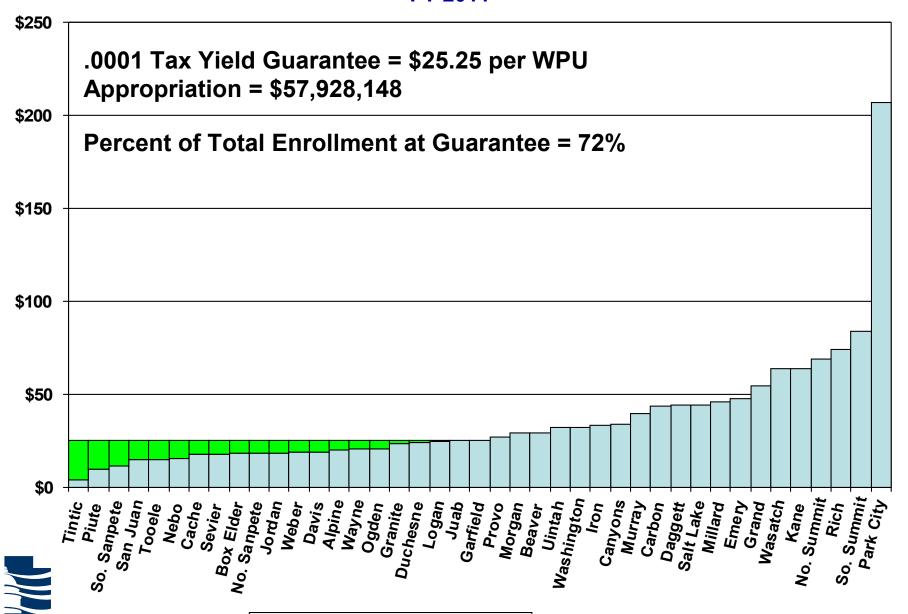


Percent of Basic Program Cost from Basic Levy Revenue

FY 2011



Voted and Board Levy -- .0001 Tax Rate Yield per WPU



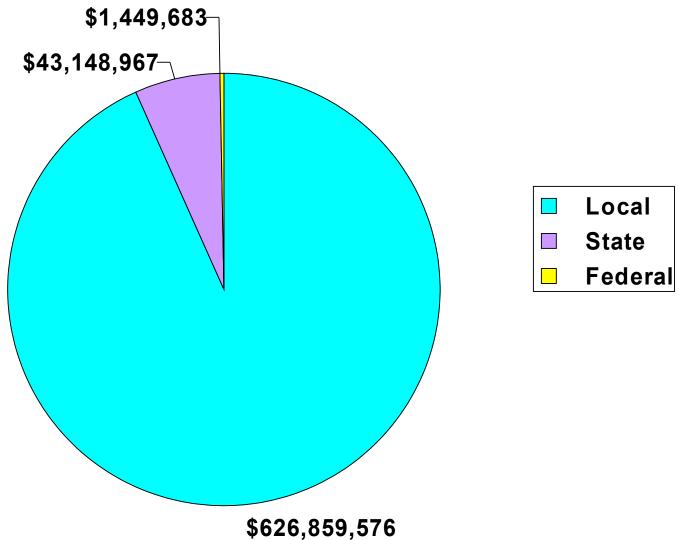
■ Guarantee Money

Data Source: Utah State Office of Education

□ Tax Yield

Capital Outlay, Debt Service, and Building Reserve Revenue Sources

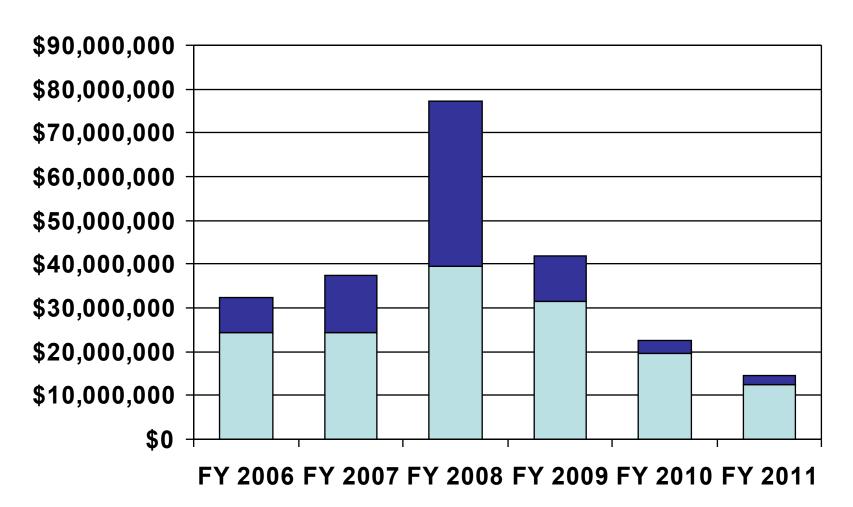
FY 2009





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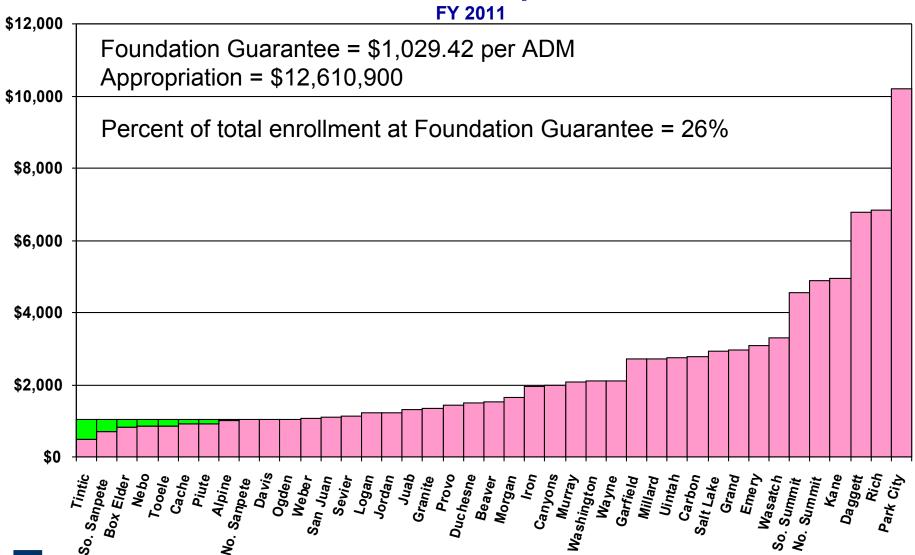
Capital Outlay Program Funding





□ Foundation Program ■ Enrollment Growth Program

Capital Outlay Foundation Program - . 0039 Tax Yield per ADM

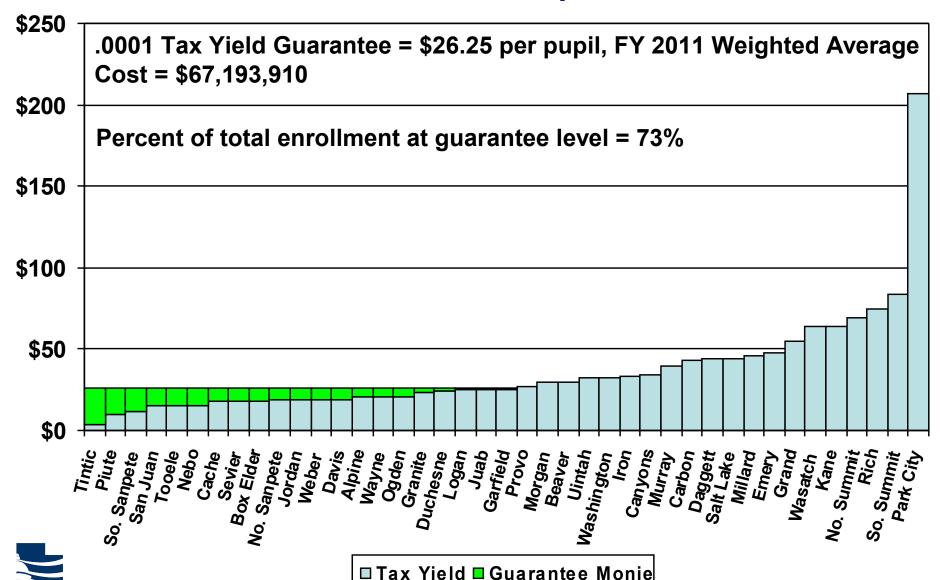


□ Tax Yield per ADM□ Foundation Money
Data Source: Utah State Office of Education

Equalization Methods

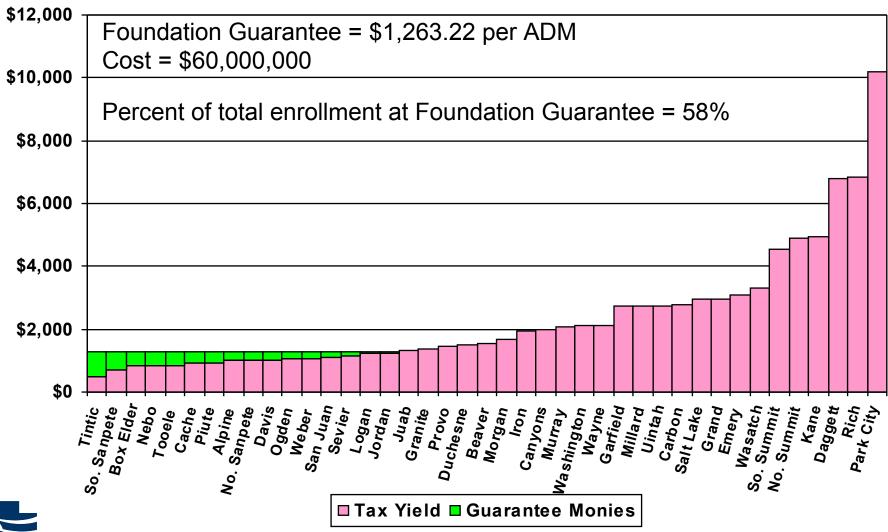
- Guarantee that a local discretionary property tax rate generates a certain amount per WPU or per student.
- 2) Dedicate a revenue source other than property tax, allocate the revenue on an equitable basis, and decrease local discretionary property tax in the amount of the allocation.
- 3) Pool certain property tax revenues, allocate the revenues on equitable basis, and adjust other local discretionary property taxes up or down to offset the difference between tax revenue generated and the allocation received.
- 4) Allocate school funding using a weighted student formula.

Voted and Board Levy – .0001 Tax Rate Yield per WPU



Data Source: Utah State Office of Education

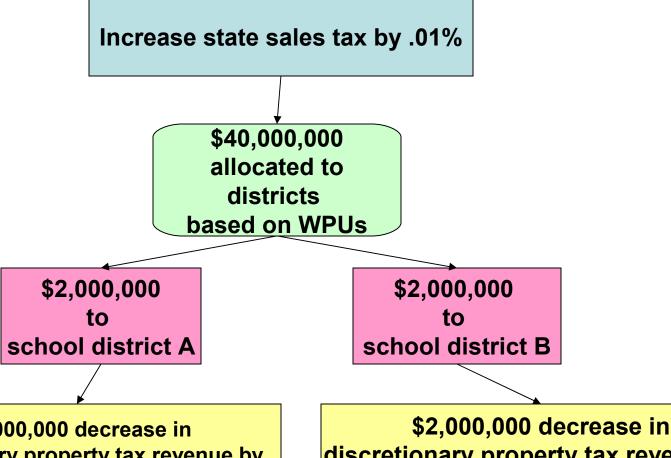
Capital Outlay Foundation Program – .0039 Tax Yield per ADM





Data Source: Utah State Office of Education

Increase Sales Tax Rate, Decrease Discretionary Property Tax Rate



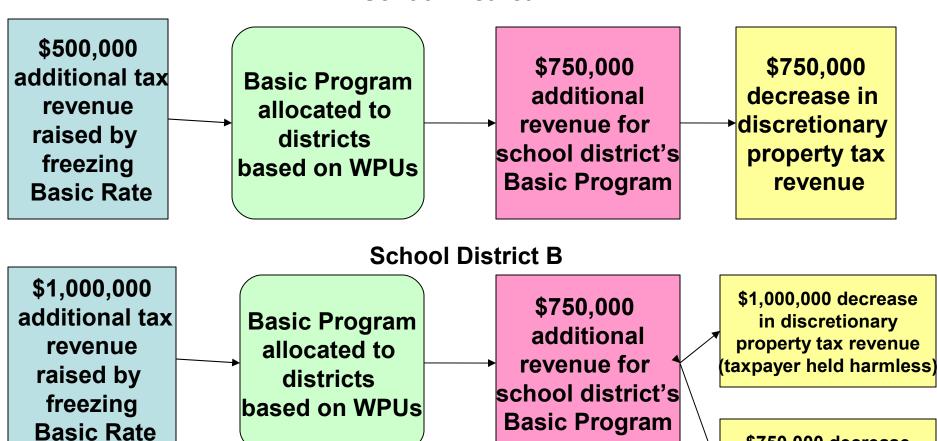
\$2,000,000 decrease in discretionary property tax revenue by lowering tax rate by .0003 (.0003 tax rate generates \$2,000,000)

\$2,000,000 decrease in discretionary property tax revenue by lowering tax rate by .0001 (.0001 tax rate generates \$2,000,000)



Increase Basic Rate, Decrease Discretionary Property Tax Rate

School District A

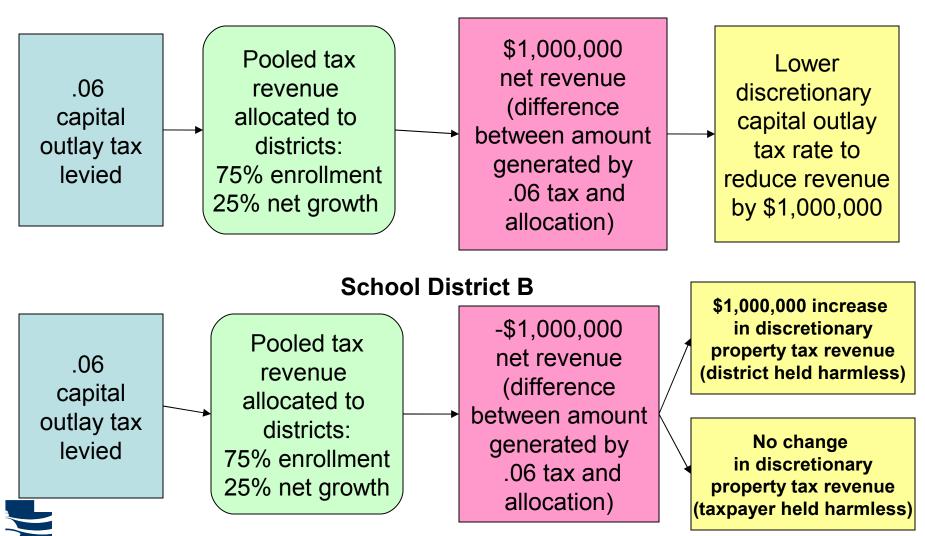




\$750,000 decrease in discretionary property tax revenue (district held harmless)

Impose Mandatory Property Tax, Adjust Discretionary Property Tax Rate

School District A



Impose Mandatory Property Tax, Adjust Discretionary Property Tax Rate

.09 capital outlay tax levied

Pooled tax revenue allocated to districts for enrollment growth adjusted by district's net taxable value per student

Pooled tax revenue dedicated to Capital Outlay Foundation Program and allocated to districts

District net revenue is the difference between revenue generated by .09 tax rate and allocation

District raises or lowers discretionary capital outlay tax rate to offset net revenue



Weighted Student Funding Principles

- 1) Funding should follow the child, on a perstudent basis, to the public school that he/she attends.
- 2) Per-student funding should vary according to a child's need and other relevant circumstances.
- The funds should arrive at the school as real dollars that can be spent flexibly.
- These principles should apply to all levels of funding, e.g., federal, state, local.
- All funding systems should be simplified and made transparent.



Please feel free to contact the Education Team with any questions:

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